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U. S. Department of Agriculture

# MOUNTAIN VACATION LAND

Mount Baker National Forest



Photo by Huntoon

*On the Mount Baker Highway.*

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
NORTH PACIFIC REGION  
Portland, Oreg.

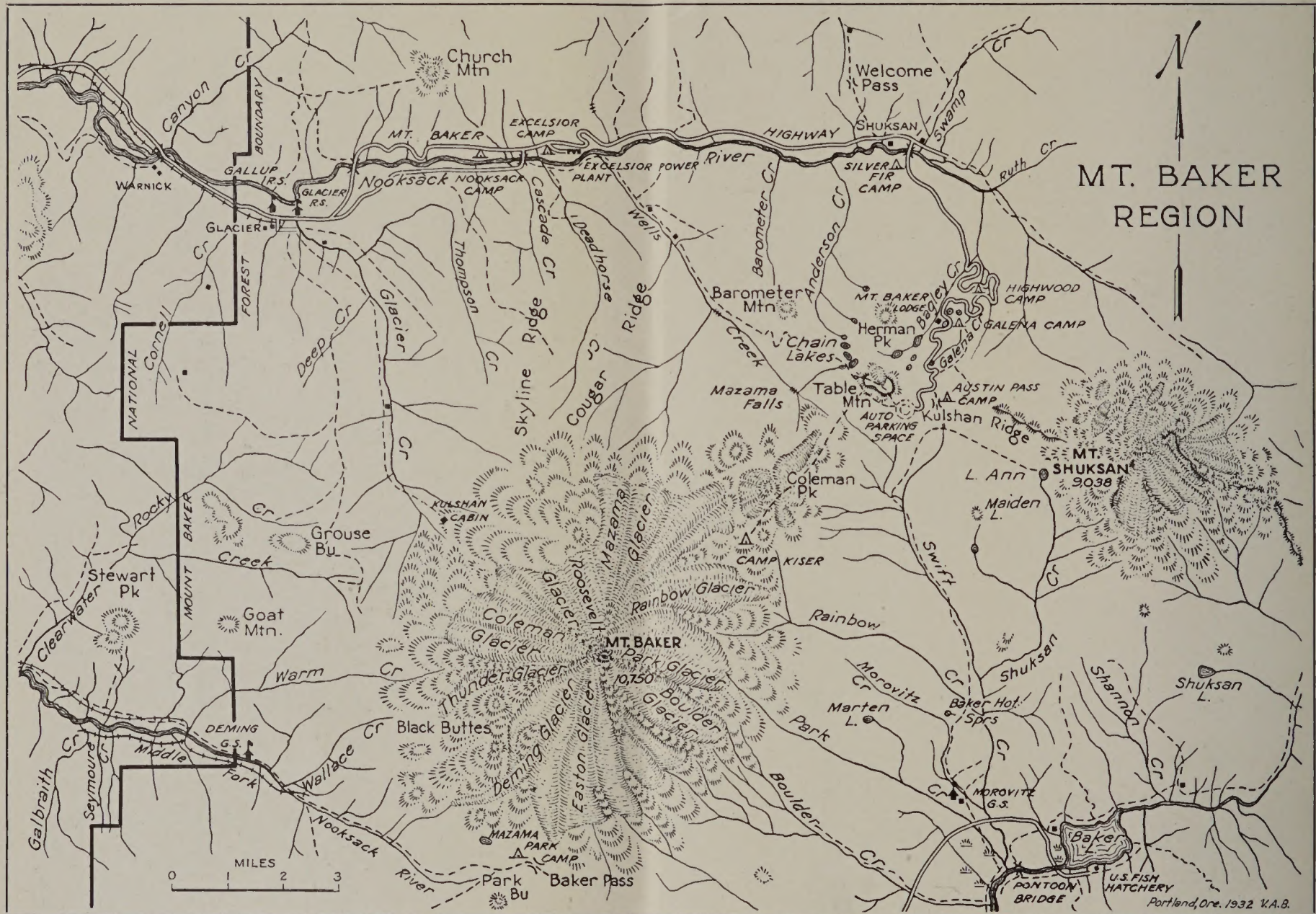
1934

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: : PREVENT FOREST FIRES—IT PAYS : :



Mount Baker may be approached on three sides. Those wishing to reach its summit had best go in by way of Deming, although it can also be climbed on the north and south sides.



: : KEEP THE FORESTS GREEN : :







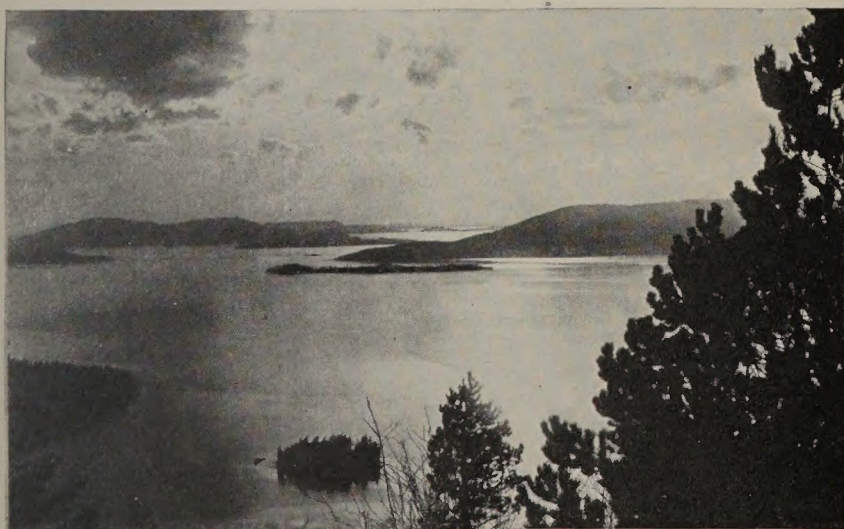
**I**N THE extreme northwestern part of the United States, overlooking the restless waters of Puget Sound, which, driven by the tides of the Pacific race backward and forward amid a constellation of beautiful islands, lies an untamed mountain wilderness—one of the few remain-

ing strongholds of nature. There in the Mount Baker National Forest one may lose himself for weeks in the hills and give himself up to the enjoyments which they afford.

### THE MOUNT BAKER REGION

The outstanding features of the Mount Baker National Forest are Mount Baker, unsurpassed throughout the entire Cascade Range for the magnificence and variety of its glacial formations, and the gently rolling stretches of verdant mountain meadow which blanket the summit of the divide in the Upper Skagit River region. Between them unfolds a vast uplifted wilderness, a wide-flung advance of snow-clad peaks, dotted with mirrorlike lakes and separated by narrow shoe-string valleys the sides of which are gashed with narrow canyons cut by sparkling cataracts.

The excessive rainfall of the Pacific slope nourishes a dense plant and forest growth. There are few open places below an elevation of 4,500 feet, and the thick undergrowth, together with the roughness of the country,



F-195966

*"Race backward and forward amid a constellation of beautiful islands."*

renders travel difficult where there are no trails. Perhaps one third of the northern half of the Mount Baker Forest is above timber line. On the whole it is a richly watered

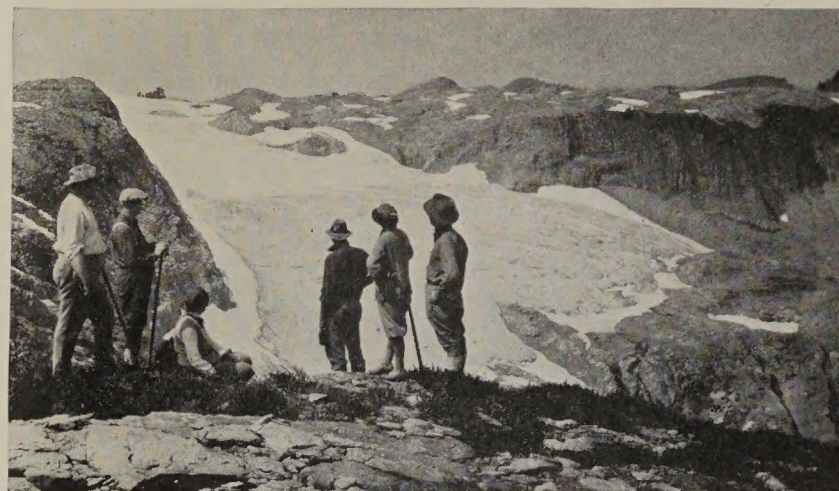


Photo by Huntoon

*Overlooking Table Mountain Glacier.*

region, and one singularly free from venomous insects or reptiles which might mar the enjoyment of the tourist.

There are few roads within the Mount Baker Forest as yet. Many of its beauty spots are reached by trail only. It appeals to those who seek the recreational

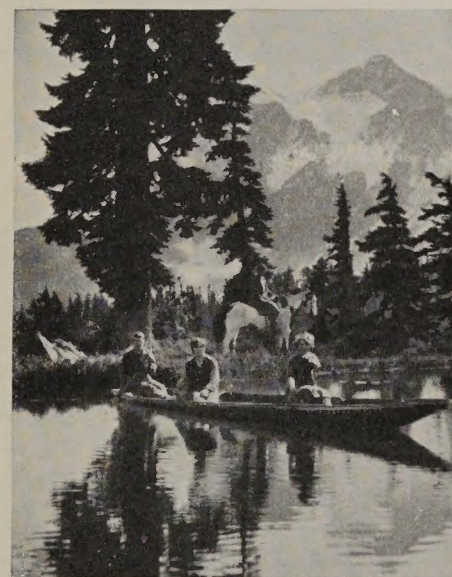


Photo by Huntoon

*Summer pleasures in Heather Meadows.*

frontier. The voice of this forest is the cry of nature calling man from the common life to some of the realities of its sterner existence. It invites the tourist but warns him not to come dressed in his parlor clothes.



Mount Baker, the "Koma Kulshan" of the Indians, known to early Spanish navigators as "Montana del Carmelo", but named Mount Baker by Capt. George Vancouver, is a practically extinct volcano 10,750 feet in height. It was first ascended by the Coleman party in 1869. The mountain is incrustated with snow and ice, surrounded by green meadows, a region of irresistible interest to the mountaineer, geologist, botanist, and nature lover. Faint sulphur fumes still rise from the crater.



*Climbing Mount Baker.*

Mount Baker may be ascended on all four sides. The climbing season runs from July 1 to September 15, August being the best month.



Photo by Huntoon

*Mount Baker—A challenge to mountain climbers.*

From Glacier, on the north side, which is reached in 1½ hours via automobile road from Bellingham, a trail leads to Heliotrope Ridge, 10 miles distant. This is a grassy divide of about 3 acres which thrusts itself into the heart of Roosevelt Glacier, with the great white dome of the mountain towering above. The summit can be reached from this point.



Photo by Huntoon

*Winter sports in summer.*

Continuing from Glacier on the Mount Baker Highway to Kulshan Ridge, one can leave the highway and take the trail which leads from this point to Camp Kiser, a distance of 5 miles. Many climbers use this camp as the starting point for north side climbs.

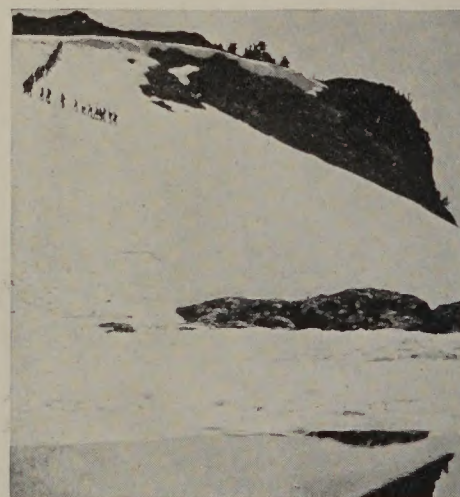


Photo by Huntoon

*Mazamas on top of Table Mountain.*

Others prefer to ascend Mount Baker from the west and south sides at Mazama Park. The round trip to the



summit can be made in from 8 to 12 hours. Easton and Deming Glaciers are within easy walking distance from Mazama Park.

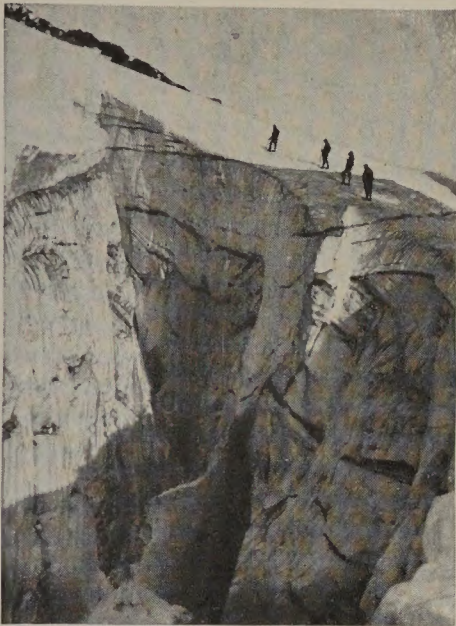


Photo by Huntoon

*Deep crevasse on Mount Baker.*

There is a good automobile road from Concrete to Sulphur Creek trail on the Baker River Highway, from which point Mazama Park is distant about 10 miles by trail.

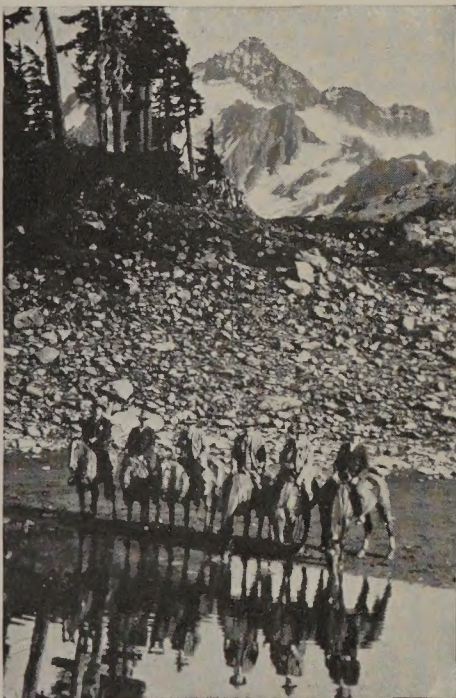


Photo by Huntoon

*Horseback riding is a favorite exercise in the Heather Meadows region.*

The east side of Mount Baker is accessible from Concrete, via Boulder Creek trail. The Baker River Highway, now under construction, will soon afford a better opportunity for the ascent from this side.

Only experienced mountaineers should attempt to reach the summit of Mount Baker without a guide. The climb from Mazama Park is not a hard one, and mixed parties of 25 or 30 have made the ascent. Guides can be obtained at Glacier or Concrete, or in Heather Meadows. Would-be climbers should plan to spend a week in the vicinity of the mountain to allow for possible cloudy days.



Photo by Huntoon

*There are many little lakes in Heather Meadows which mirror the mountain hemlocks.*

#### HEATHER MEADOWS

Recent highway construction has made the Austin Pass and Heather Meadows regions easily accessible. This popular mountain playground is reached by the new Mount Baker Highway, which leaves the main Pacific Highway at Bellingham. The trip from Bellingham to the terminus of the mountain road on Kulshan Ridge requires about 2½ hours.

From Bellingham an automobile ferry connects the Mount Baker Highway with Victoria and other Vancouver Island points. The Mount Baker Highway enters the Mount Baker National Forest near the town of Glacier, and follows the timbered valley of the North Fork of the Nooksack River for 14 miles to the old mining camp at Shuksan, where there is now a tourist camp. Seven miles



from Glacier it passes Nooksack Falls, a dashing cataract, over 100 feet high. Along this highway improved forest camps have been provided, both as an accommodation to tourists and for fire prevention. At Shuksan the Mount Baker Highway crosses the north fork of the Nooksack River and follows a short, easy grade to Heather Meadows.

These meadows lie in the midst of the Cascade Range at a point where the range reaches its greatest lateral development. Here it is fully 60 miles, as the crow flies, from the foothills on the west to those of the Okanogan River on the east. About 50 percent of this region is above timber line. Trails penetrate the main watersheds and cross the main divide. From Shuksan trails radiate to many points of interest, such as Twin Lakes Pass, Tomahoi Lake, Welcome Pass, and Hannegan Pass.

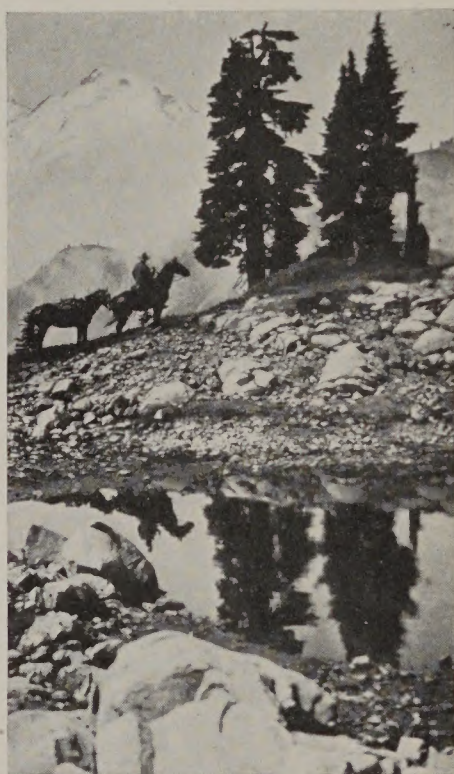


Photo by Huntoon

*The majesty of Mount Baker.*

At one time the Austin Pass and Heather Meadows country was at sea level, according to geologists. This theory is supported by the miocene clams and oysters which have been discovered recently at an elevation of 6,000 feet. Mount Shuksan, hitherto but little known, has been appropriately termed the most picturesque mountain in the Northwest. This mountain was formed as the

earth cooled, and was driven skyward by the pent energy which later raised Mount Baker by wave upon wave of flowing lava.

The close proximity of these two mountains, so strangely unlike, so different in formation, but each so fascinating in its own way, offers a rare scenic contrast. Mount Baker is covered by 44 square miles of ice fields and has 12 glaciers. Mount Shuksan bares its summit to the clouds, a sharp, rocky pinnacle 1,000 feet above the mountain itself. It is characterized by snow-filled gorges, frowning crags, massive rock faces, swiftly moving shadows, and trickling



Photo by Huntoon

*An August climb of Mount Baker's glacial slope.*

waterfalls. Not until 1906 was the summit of Mount Shuksan conquered, although the difficult ascent may be made from Heather Meadows in a single day. To climb Mount Baker from the Meadows, however, requires a 3-day trip, a 1-night stop being made on a shoulder of the mountain.

Between these two peaks lie Heather Meadows, green with heather and native plants, dotted with clumps of mountain hemlock, enriched in the fall by a riotous medley of colors. Here a big outdoor playground of 74,859 acres has been set aside by the Forest Service as the Mount Baker Recreation Area. At the foot of Mount Baker, about 2½ miles by trail from Kulshan Ridge, nestle the beautiful Chain Lakes, perhaps the most delightful scenic gem of the entire region. The palisades of Table Mountain are reflected in their placid depths on one side, while



opposite, a wooded mountain park gently slopes to their tideless shores. There are three of these lakes, the largest containing about 60 acres.



Photo by Huntoon

*En route to summit of Table Mountain.*

#### ATTRACTIONS AND ACCOMMODATIONS

The Mount Baker, Mount Shuksan, and Heather Meadows areas offer a variety of distinctive scenic attractions. There are rugged peaks, lakes, glaciers, interesting trees and shrubs, and wild flowers which can be seen and enjoyed by those less strenuously inclined persons who do not wish to accept the challenge of the mountains which



F-195973

*Mount Shuksan from a sheltered nook in Heather Meadows.*

will test the hardihood and skill of the most experienced mountain climbers.

Guides, saddle horses, and mountain-climbing equipment may be secured at the Heather Meadows resort. Here in about the center of a sweeping amphitheater of this high mountain meadow are attractive cottages, a store,

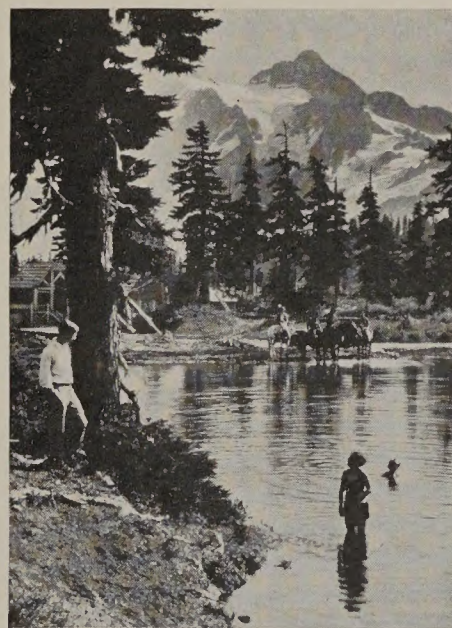


Photo by Huntoon

*There are bathing and riding pleasures.*

and a large, central resort, with all modern conveniences and comforts. All the buildings are of rustic construction appropriate to the mountain setting.

Dotting the meadows are little heather-bordered lakes which mirror the odd-shaped, picturesque mountain hem-



Photo by Huntoon

*Rustic but comfortable cottages.*



locks. The mountain scenery may be enjoyed from the comfort of a modern bungalow, or, by motoring to the end of the new highway on Kulshan Ridge, sweeping and inspiring views may be had of Mount Baker, Mount Shuksan, and the rugged ranges to the north and east. By saddle horse, trail trips may be taken to the top of Table Mountain, to the base of Mount Baker, to Chain Lakes, or to Lake Ann. Properly equipped and with a guide, one may climb the rugged peaks of Baker and Shuksan.

In addition to the modern resort facilities provided, the Highwood and Galena public forest camps are located in the Meadows, while along the highway between Glacier and the Meadows are the Excelsior, Riverside, Nooksack, and Silver Fir forest camps, all maintained by the Forest Service.



Photo by Huntoon

*Mount Shuksan—Through a window at Mount Baker Lodge.*

### COLUMN ROCK

The Heather Meadows region at one time was covered by a lava flow from the volcanic cone now known as Mount Baker. The lava as it flowed, cooled down, became more viscous, and finally stopped gradually to solidify. As it cooled still more, contraction occurred and the lava rock cracked. It cracked all over the surface in small sections because the tensile stress of the united mineral constituents exceeded the molecular cohesion of the mineral constituents

at the point of cracking. In other words, at the cross-section of the top of each column being formed, the tensile stress or pull from the center of the column increased outward until a point was reached where the mineral or rock particles could not hold together and the crack was forced, making two rock faces. If the cooling happened quickly the columnar rocks would be smaller in cross-section, or diameter; if slow, larger. Columnar rocks vary in diameter from 1 inch to 20 feet; in length from several inches to 100 and even 200 feet. The slant or direction of slope of the column rocks depends upon the slope of the lava stream surface when it cooled. If the surface was

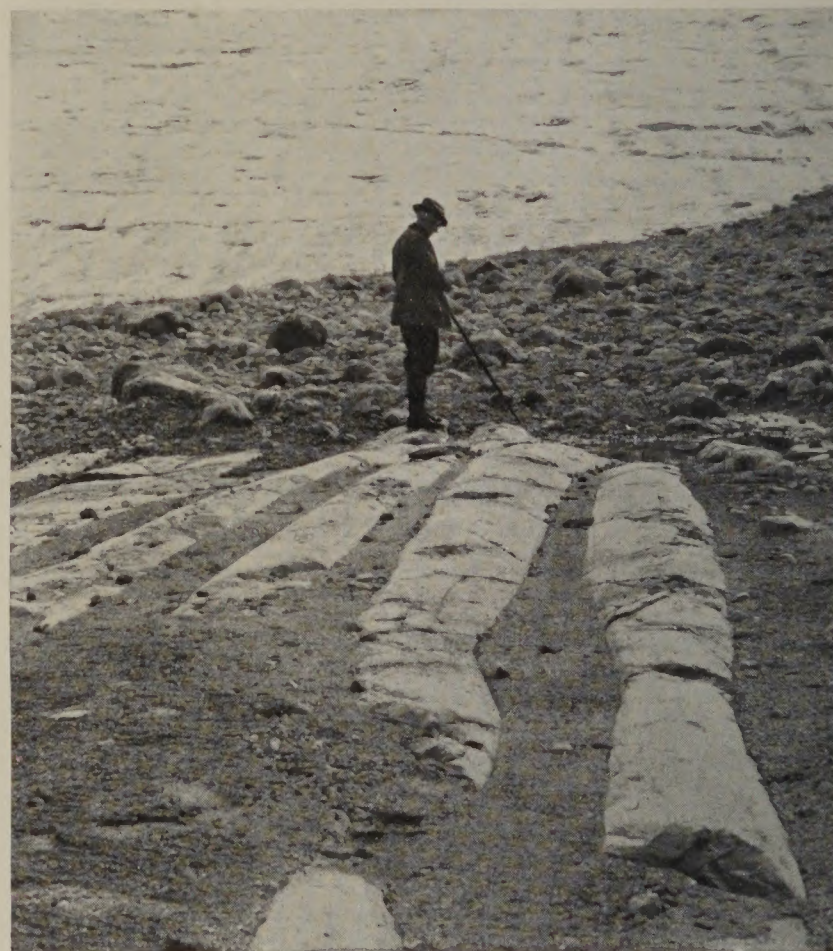


Photo by Huntoon

*Columnar rock exposed by glacial erosion.*

level then the column faces are perpendicular. The column sides are perpendicular to the surface, provided that the cooling is uniform at the surface.

“When the rate of cooling is not the same at all points on the surface of a rock mass, but varies from place to place, as through convection currents in the atmosphere over a



lava flow, then the direction of the planes of fracture will not continue normal to the cooling surface.

"\* \* \* in a homogeneous mass cooling uniformly over a plane surface contraction will exert itself equally in all directions, and at the instant of rupture will act toward centers equally spaced throughout the plane of the surface. Their distance apart is controlled by the rigidity of the mass and the rate of cooling. Points equally spaced in a plane are at the corners of equilateral triangles \* \* \* the lines connecting them being those of maximum tensile strength in the surface layer of the rock. Fracture will therefore start at right angles to these lines, and the resultant system of cracks will be hexagonal. Inward progress of these cracks divides the mass into six-sided prisms or columns. When the stresses are not uniformly distributed, owing to lack of perfect homogeneity in the same mass or in the cooling, the centers of contraction will not be uniformly spaced, and the resulting prisms will not be regularly hexagonal, but may have different numbers of sides, and these will be of different lengths. Adjacent prisms may have four, five, or six sides, occasionally more."<sup>1</sup>

Cooling is more rapid in the upper surface of a lava sheet than at the lower surface, which makes the columns smaller at the top and larger at the bottom. They are most commonly developed in basaltic lavas. Those at Heather Meadows are probably basaltic.

"Columns of igneous rock are sometimes divided by transverse joints at more or less regular intervals, or they may be continuous for great lengths. The cross cracks are often curved so as to produce a cup-shaped joint, which is probably related to spheroidal cracking."<sup>2</sup>



F-159011

The marmot.

<sup>1</sup> Iddings, J. P. Igneous Rocks. 2 v. Illus. New York and London. 1:322-323. 1909.

<sup>2</sup> Iddings, J. P. Igneous Rocks. 2 v. Illus. New York and London. 1:326. 1909.

## FAUNA OF THE REGION

The Mount Baker Forest abounds in wild life. Among the larger animals are the cougar (*Felix concolor*), wild cat (*Lynx rufus*), marmot (*Marmota flaviventris*), black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus columbianus*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), and mountain goat (*Oreamnos montanus*). The chief fur-bearing animals are beaver (*Castor canadensis*), marten (*Mustela americana*), lynx (*Lynx canadensis*), fisher (*Mustela pennanti*), and otter (*Lutra canadensis*). Bird life is represented by the sooty or blue grouse, Oregon ruffed grouse,



F-183883

Ruffed grouse.

white-tailed ptarmigan, American osprey, golden eagle, and bald eagle. In the streams are found Dolly Varden or bull trout, cutthroat trout, rainbow trout, and in the



F-183848

Mountain goat.



smaller clear streams a variety of the rainbow known as the black-spotted trout. In addition to these native fish, Lake Chelan trout have been planted in some of the smaller lakes.

### FLORA OF MOUNT BAKER

"The Cascade Mountains, which divide Washington by a great mountain barrier, are famous for their flowers. Tree-line on the higher peaks is about half-way up their slopes. The summits are snow capped, and great glaciers push for miles down valleys. Between the peak (summit of Mount Baker), with its perpetual winter and the somber



F-15529.

Rock pentstemon (*P. rupicola*).

evergreen forest on its lower slopes, is a broad park of open meadows with islets of dwarfed sculptured trees. Here, during July and August, nature gives her finest flower show. Flowers of great size, of delicate scent, and of unequalled splendor of color burst forth in such profusion as to carpet the ground. \* \* \*

"Today the mountain meadows have been made accessible. Each year large numbers visit them, and few, indeed, are so stolid and prosaic as not to react to the magic of their charm. This ever larger number of tourists and campers

shows an increasing interest in the flowers and trees.  
\* \* \*

"The natural vegetational areas on Mount Baker are so striking that the most casual traveler cannot help noticing them and being impressed by them. As he begins the ascent from Concrete on the south at 231 feet elevation, or from Glacier on the north at 881 (896) feet elevation, he moves through a deep, moist forest. Towering 200 feet above his head are \* \* \* the giant cedars. Below is a tangle of the spiny devil's club, or, on hummocks, great tufts of deerfern and western swordfern. \* \* \* There the term lower forest is used to designate these typical humid evergreen woods. It ascends to an elevation of 3,300 or 4,000 feet, varying with the soil, slope, and exposure.



Photo by Huntoon

Natural rock gardens in Heather Meadows.

"At about 4,000 feet the traveler enters the upper forest. Here the trees of the lowland gradually diminish and disappear, being replaced by other kinds. The black hemlock shows its irregular, massive heads and dangling leaders. The Alaska cedar replaces its lowland relative, and the subalpine fir stands in solid ranks, pointing its slender pagodalike tips to the sky. The upper limit is \* \* \*



where the continuous tall forest stops. It ascends higher on the ridges than in the valleys, where the snow is heaped so deeply during the winter. The altitudinal limit varies from 4,200 to 5,000 feet.

"Leaving the woods, the climber steps into the mountain fairyland of flowers, which will be called mountain meadows. Here the few trees are reduced, straggling groups, or prostrate shrubs. On a soft carpet of sedges and grasses, rise the lovely heathers. They are related to, but not the same as, the heather of Scotland. The yellow heather and the lowly Alaska heather are not impressive, but in charm and beauty the white heather and the pink heather are the full equals of the oft sung one of Europe. Here the white clubs of the mountain dock, the white rounded clusters of the valerian and the fluffy tassels of the anemone dance in the breeze. The monkeyflowers and the saxifrage paint either bank of every rushing brook with gold, or rose, and white. We will not try to mention all the entrancing blossoms of this charmed land of flowers. Go there, then you cannot help wanting to know the flowers. The upper limit of these fascinating meadows is from about 5,200 to 5,500 feet.



F-236388

"Monkeyflower" (*Mimulus lewisii*).

"Higher up is a region of sparse vegetation, called the alpine region. Here, in the loose, sliding gravel, or in rock crevices, are a few hardy, perennial species. They grow, flower, and fruit during a few short weeks in a windy, changeable, frigid climate. Many of them, like the mountain

sorrel, grow also in the cold areas beyond the Arctic Circle and on other isolated high alpine peaks. The plants, as well as their flowers, are small, and but few of them are showy. The black crowberry crawls over the ledges. Nearby is the beard tongue, or Jacob's ladder, or a tuft of woodrush. The hiker treads upon these lowly growths without seeing them. To the naturalist or botanist, it is worth a long climb to find them and to sit and study them. There is something of a thrill to look at such a little tuft and to realize that it grows also here and there from Alaska to Greenland, and around the Arctic, and to speculate on how and when it got to Mount Baker. The upper limit of the alpine region might well be the summit of the peak, 10,750 feet. This summit, however, has such a heavy snow-fall that seldom is any rock or soil to be seen; instead, only a great, rounded dome of snow. Not far below are long, gravel cleavers that might well support a limited flora. These, however, are brilliant with red and yellow deposits and with sulphur and steam, or gas fumes that rise from them or through fumaroles in the snow above them. These extreme chemical conditions, rather than the climate or exposure, seem to be the factors that exclude the flowers. A few leaves, without flowers, have been seen near the summit of the inaccessible precipice, the black buttes, at about 8,300 feet. \* \* \* In parts of Mazama Park, on the west side of the mountain, the upper limit of the alpine vegetation is not over 5,500 feet, but elsewhere it may rise to 7,000 feet."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup>St. John, H., and Hardin, E. *Flora of Mount Baker*. *Mazama* 11(12):52-55. December 1929.

*When you clean your fish don't throw the refuse in the streams; someone may be camped below you, or you may sometime wish to camp below on this same stream. Hundreds of people get their drinking water from the streams on the national forests. Bury all camp refuse and body excrement. Obey the well-recognized laws of ordinary sanitation.*





Photo by Huntton

*Flower garden along the Mount Baker Highway.*

The student of the flora of Mount Baker will find it rich in unique and interesting plants. For the other plants known to occur in this region, the reader should consult the descriptive flora to be found in the booklet "Flora of Mount Baker" by Harold St. John and Edith Hardin.

*The Forest Service has spent considerable time and money putting up signs for the benefit of the public; please leave them un-mutilated and undisturbed.*

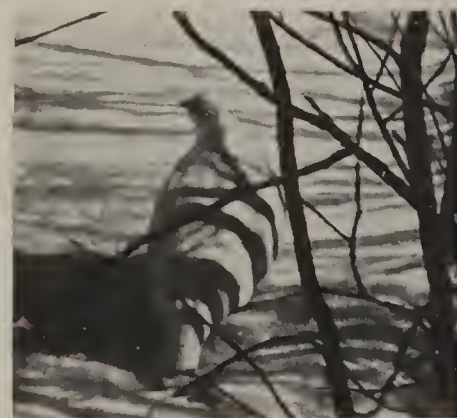
## LIST OF COMMON BIRDS<sup>1</sup>

### Heather Meadows Region, Mount Baker National Forest

(Birds most likely to be seen by visitors at Heather Meadows)

- |                                   |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Northwestern blue heron.       | 31. Ruby-crowned kinglet.     |
| 2. Teal, green-winged.            | 32. Black swift.              |
| 3. Sooty grouse.                  | 33. Vaux swift.               |
| 4. Ruffed grouse.                 | 34. Red-breasted nuthatch.    |
| 5. Western robin.                 | 35. California creeper.       |
| 6. Varied thrush.                 | 36. Sharpshin hawk.           |
| 7. Shufeldts junco.               | 37. Rough leg hawk.           |
| 8. Chestnut-sided chickadee.      | 38. Cooper hawk.              |
| 9. Oregon chickadee.              | 39. Oregon jay (camp robber). |
| 10. Mountain chickadee.           | 40. Olive-sided flycatcher.   |
| 11. Lutescent warbler.            | 41. Trail flycatcher.         |
| 12. Pacific yellowthroat.         | 42. Western flycatcher.       |
| 13. Pine siskin.                  | 43. Western wood pewee.       |
| 14. Audubon warbler.              | 44. Hepburns rosy finch.      |
| 15. Macgillivray warbler.         | 45. Band-tailed pigeon.       |
| 16. Tule wren.                    | 46. Western tanager.          |
| 17. Seattle wren.                 | 47. Bushtit.                  |
| 18. Western winter wren.          | 48. Golden-crowned kinglet.   |
| 19. Pacific nighthawk.            | 49. Nuttall sparrow.          |
| 20. Northwestern crow.            | 50. Lincoln sparrow.          |
| 21. Raven.                        | 51. Cedar waxwing.            |
| 22. Stellar jay.                  | 52. Rusty song sparrow.       |
| 23. Northwestern flicker.         | 53. Sierra hermit thrush.     |
| 24. Northern pileated woodpecker. | 54. Townsend solitaire.       |
| 25. Harris woodpecker.            | 55. Dipper or water ouzel.    |
| 26. Gairdner woodpecker.          | 56. Northwestern kingfisher.  |
| 27. Golden eagle.                 | 57. Willow goldfinch.         |
| 28. Rufous humming bird.          | 58. Killdeer.                 |
| 29. White-tailed ptarmigan.       | 59. Spotted sandpiper.        |
| 30. Pipit.                        | 60. Northern phalarope.       |

<sup>1</sup> List courtesy Clark E. Schurman, Scoutmaster, Boy Scout Troop 65, Seattle, Wash.; checked by Stanley G. Jewett, U.S. Biological Survey.



F-263474

*Ptarmigan in winter coat.*

*Let's keep our national forests as we do our lawns, not as we do our city dumps.*





Photo by Huntoon

*Looking toward the Whatcom Primitive Area from Kulshan Ridge.*

#### WHATCOM PRIMITIVE AREA

To the east of the Mount Baker Recreation Area lies a great and untamed wilderness. Here, approximately 172,000 acres have been set aside as the Whatcom Primitive Area. It is adjacent to a large area of similar country in Canada which, it is understood, will be treated also as a primitive area.

The natural entrance into the Whatcom Primitive Area is from the Heather Meadows. In the years to come, as trails are developed, the primitive area will become an additional lure to the hardier visitors to the Heather Meadows playground. In all continental United States, there is perhaps no better opportunity than the one offered here for the red-blooded, mountaineer-explorer to see, study, and enjoy nature in a truly primitive condition.

One should not venture into the region at present, however, unless accompanied by experienced guides.

The primitive area is a territory of abrupt ridges, compensating canyons carved to extreme depths, jagged peaks, awe-inspiring rock slides, and waterfalls interspersed with smaller lakes under rims of many glaciers. It is inhabited by the mountain goat, being a perfect country for this sturdy species; by ptarmigan, and ruffed grouse. Much of the area is unexplored, except for distant views from commanding peaks or by airplane.

A primitive area is defined as "A tract of Federally-owned land, set aside to be kept in as near its natural and primitive condition as is physically and economically possible, in the interests of public education, research, and recreation." No roads are planned for this primitive area, and only such trails as are necessary for protection. No



structures are to be built, other than rude shelters of native and local materials, needed for human protection from storms or the elements.



Photo by Huntton

*Black bear in Heather Meadows.*

### KEEP THE FOREST GREEN

The Mount Baker National Forest is essentially a timber reservoir. It holds a portion of the future supply which, because of remoteness, has been little logged as yet. At present its recreational resource is perhaps of greatest interest to the average citizen, who is invited to come and enjoy that resource to the utmost. At the same time he is cautioned to be careful always with fire. There has been no devastating blaze for a long time. Each year sees the forest greener than it was before. No small part of this favorable condition is due to the cooperation of the public. Such cooperation is appreciated. Forest field officers will give tourists all assistance compatible with the performance of their duties. They hope that visitors in turn will lighten the burden of those duties as much as possible during the fire season by thoughtfulness in the many little things which go to prevent the escape of fire. A good motto for the camper is:

### LEAVE A DEAD FIRE AND A CLEAN CAMP

### FOREST FIRES AND SANITATION

Much of the charm of Washington's mountains is due to the forests, and fire will destroy this charm. The traveler should remember that he is in a country which is very difficult of access by the fire-fighting organization of the Forest Service, and that at all times particular care must be used with fire in the forest. Make every effort to see a forest officer before taking a trip, for in a few minutes' conversation a more thorough knowledge of fire prevention may be obtained than in hours or days of study of written instructions or advice; besides, you will need a camp-fire permit. Never forget that the beauty of much of this region is largely dependent on the forests and that there is nothing lovely in an old burn.

Remember also your fellow travelers who will be coming after you and who must use your camp. Leave it as clean or cleaner than you found it. Bury all garbage and body excrement at least 200 feet from water supply. State and Federal sanitation laws are plain and based on common



F-211503

*In the wake of a forest fire.*

*Take care of your fire and be sure that it is entirely out before you leave. Set an example for the other fellow.*



sense, and it is the duty of every camper, traveler, and tourist, to follow the well-recognized fire and sanitation rules. The careful camper is most welcome on the national forests, and he will find few restrictions on his movements.



What a forest fire does to wild life.

F-229105

### WHAT TO DO WHEN LOST

The forest rangers suggest the following simple and common sense things to remember when lost in the woods or mountains:

1. Stop. Sit down and try to figure out where you are. Use your head and not your legs.
2. If caught by night, fog, or storm, stop at once and make camp in a sheltered place. Build a fire in a safe spot. Gather plenty of dry fuel as soon as possible after selecting a stopping place.
3. Don't wander about. Travel only downhill.
4. If you are injured, choose a clear spot on a promontory, if possible, and build a signal smoke.
5. Don't yell; don't run; don't worry; and above all, don't quit.

*It's your national forest and your playground—help protect it from fire.*



Photo by Huntoon

*Resting after a climb.*

### FEDERAL FIRE LAWS

Special Federal laws govern the tourist or camper who enters the national forests in Oregon and Washington. The following violations are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

#### A. DURING THE PERIOD FROM JULY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30:

1. Failure to secure a camp-fire permit before building any camp fire on any national forest land (other than the Siuslaw National Forest) except in safe stoves or at those forest camps where no camp fire permits are required, as shown by posted notices.
2. Going or being upon any national forest land, except at designated and posted forest camps (and on the Siuslaw National Forest), with automobiles, other vehicles, or pack horses with the intention of camping thereon, without being

*If you cut the trees around the camping ground, you will soon be camping on a woodpile instead of in a cool, clean forest.*



equipped, for each vehicle or pack train, with the following fire-fighting tools:

- (a) One ax, not less than 26 inches over all, with head weighing 2 pounds or more.
  - (b) One shovel, not less than 36 inches long, over all and blade not less than 8 inches wide.
  - (c) One water container, capacity one gallon or more.
3. Failure to stop when smoking while in timber, brush, or grass areas on national forest land except on paved or surfaced highways (and on the Siuslaw National Forest).

B. THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE YEAR:

- 4. Building a camp fire in grass, leaves, rotten wood, or other dangerous places, or in windy weather, without clearing around the fire pit and confining the fire to a hole.
- 5. Leaving any fire to burn unattended or failing to totally extinguish a fire before leaving it.
- 6. Throwing or placing lighted cigarette, cigar, pipe heel, match, firecracker, or other burning substance, or discharging fireworks, in any place where they may start a fire.

The above rules of general application are frequently supplemented by special restrictions necessary for the protection of certain small areas of unusually high fire hazard. Special notices are always posted at trail and road entrances to areas where any additional precautionary measures are effective. Such restrictions may include closures: (a) to all smoking; (b) to all camping; (c) to all public use except by settlers within the area; (d) to entry except after registering at designated places and securing permits authorizing entry under certain conditions.

*There are tourist registers at the main camping grounds where you can sign your name.*



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## GOOD MANNERS IN THE FOREST

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A GOOD SPORTSMAN, CAMPER, OR TOURIST,  
WHEN HE GOES INTO THE NATIONAL FOREST—

FIRST obtains a camp fire permit.

CARRIES a shovel and an ax.

FOLLOWS the Smoker's Code.

APPRECIATES and protects forest signs.

PUTS OUT his camp fire with water.

LEAVES a clean and sanitary camp.

OBSERVES the State fish and game laws.

COOPERATES with the forest rangers in  
reporting and suppressing fires.

PREACHES what he practices.